

# CHRISTMAS NUMBER



# THE GOAT

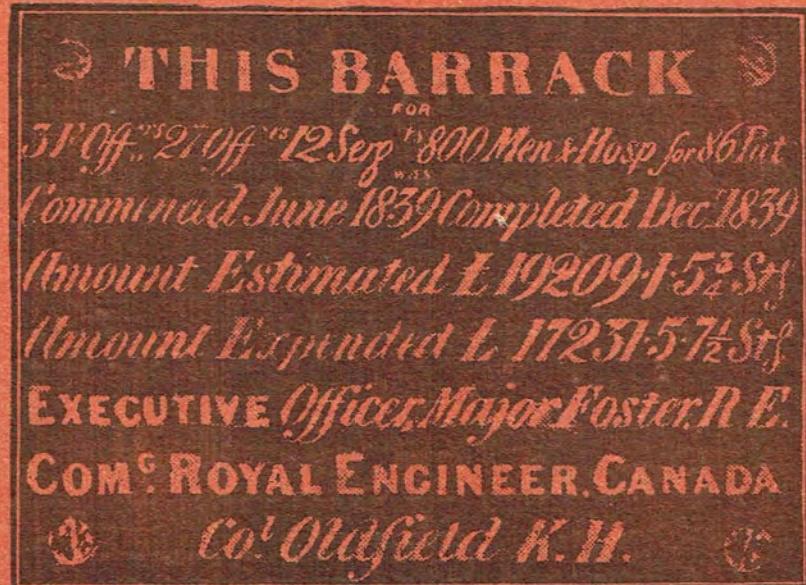
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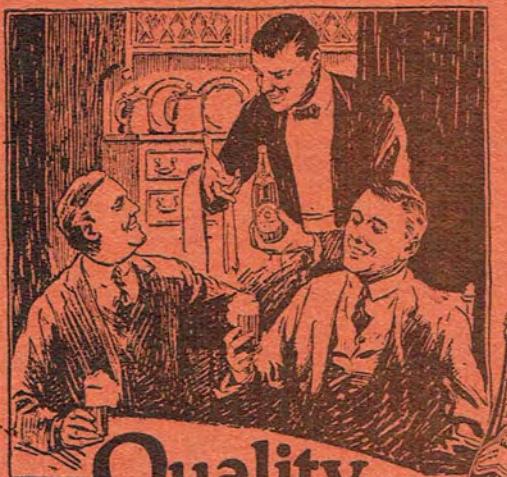
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Vol. I.

Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q., December 17, 1923.

No. 10.





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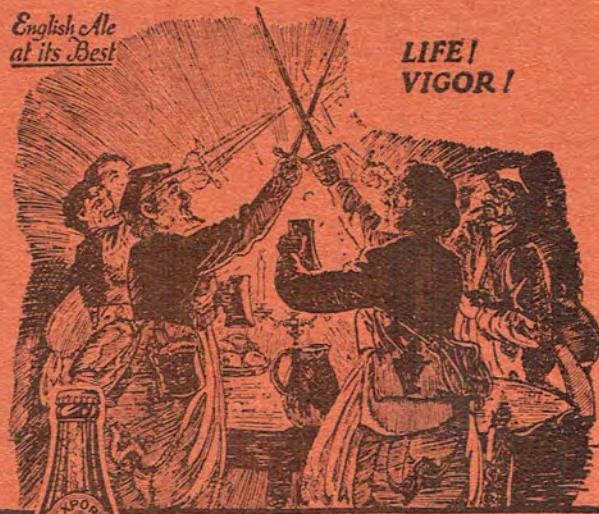
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'When Omer twanged his blinking lyre,  
'e made men weep on land and sea;  
An' what 'e thought 'e might require,  
'e went and took the same as me.'

A Monthly Journal Published in Interests of "A" Squadron, R.C.D.

EDITOR—Q.M.S.I. A. M. Doyle (I.C.) R.C.D.

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which they are taken.

The Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Que., December 17th, 1923.  
With the Permission of Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O.

## Greetings.

The Christmas festival is perhaps the most anticipated season of the year, and from the youngest to the oldest it has its own peculiar conception. We think of its past associations and in doing so we are reminded of the varied Christmas' spent during the late war, in 1914 at Pond Farm on Salisbury Plains, England; 1915 at the Aldershot Huts, Neuve Eglise, Belgium; 1916 in Woignarue, Bourseville, France; 1917 at Roisel, Montecourt, France; 1918 at Ivoz Ramet, near Liege, Belgium. We think of the appreciable tokens of remembrances received from our various friends, it is a time when each and all are imbued with the spirit of giving, a characteristic feature of this particular festival handed down through the ages, inspired by that greatest of all gifts to mankind, whose birthday we celebrate, and whether we will or not, the fact remains, that as each Christmas approaches, men's thoughts are carried back to that scene upon the first Christmas morn, the influence of which has permeated the future generations to an extent, perhaps a great deal more than is realized.

We think of that first Christmas message, "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men," and in this respect we hesitatingly and reluctantly arrive at a conclusion of profound regret that during the nineteen hundred years that have past since that message was proclaimed, we have failed to bring into actuality, the message of that heavenly being, yet, withal, immense progress has been made and is being made to-day in an effort to materialize that immortal challenge. We see evidences of its progress in national, commercial and social life, changes are being affected, hitherto unknown, in the world's history, all of which are progressive, therefore the Christmas of 1923 can justifiably be one of gladness, of gratitude, of optimism and greater determination to affect the ideals

portrayed in that lowly chamber at Nazareth.

It is in this spirit that "The Goat," on its first Christmas, sends its warmest greetings to all our comrades and patrons at home and abroad, may this Christmas be indeed a happy one, may success and prosperity attend you all in the forthcoming days, let us endeavour to exercise the spirit of giving, not only during this festive season, but on each day of the year, thereby contributing our little effort to bring into practice the Angel message of—

"Peace on earth and goodwill toward men."

The result of the recent elections in England came as a surprise. It had been the opinion that Mr. Baldwin would be returned with a good working majority. The women's vote, apparently, had not been considered, as a factor; in the past, the feminine opinions have always been conservative. However, the possibility of a rise in food prices, resulting from the policy of Protection, caused them to vote against the Government. The question of Protection and Prices is a very vexed one, it is hard to find anyone who goes the whole way, either with Free Trade or Protection.

What the result will be is a matter of conjecture, at any rate a Coalition Government is a very unsatisfactory form of administration and the English people can speak from experience. Almost any other form of Government would be preferable.

Our cover illustration is a replica of the original plate erected over the Old Main Gate, mentioned in the article "A Little Bit of Memory," at the entrance to the Barracks. When this Gate was demolished in 1866, the plate was placed over the entrance door of the Officers' Mess. It now hangs over the fire place in the anteroom of the Officers' Mess.

The initials K. H. appended to Col. Oldfield's name on the plate mentioned above stand for—Knight of Hanover. This title became extinct some years ago. The accurate figuring of the Estimate, down to Farthings, is also worthy of note.

We publish this month the first of a series of Interesting Memoirs under the title of "A Little Bit of Memory." We are not at liberty to publish the author's name as he wishes to hide his journalistic abilities under the 'nom-de-plume' of "An Old Fogey."

Next month we will publish the first instalment of Notes from the Official War Diary, compiled by Major R. Nordheimer, M.C., R.C.D., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons in the Great War, 1914-1918.

—The Editor.

## Personal & Regimental

Nursing Sister F. H. Wylie, R.R.C., R.C.A.M.C., Halifax, visited the Station Hospital last month and spent several days in St. Johns, the guest of Nursing Sister Squire, R.R.C.

Our Veterinary Officer, Major W. J. Morgan, R.C.A.V.C., who recently joined the Permanent Force, with the rank of Captain, on appointment, has been granted the rank of Brevet Major in recognition of his previous service in the Canadian Militia. Major Morgan served in both the South African and the late war, and recently commanded the 32nd (Kingston) Battery, C.F.A.

The following from the Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, attended the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto:—Major E. L. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Hammond, S.S.M. C. W. Smith, S/Sgt. and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Cpl. Neeves, Cpl. Jennings, L/Cpl. Stanyar, L/Cpl. Clarke, Tpr. D. Gardner, Tpr. T. F. Wheeler, Tpr. Omelusuk.

Capt. R. B. LeBlanc is at present employed at District Headquarters in Montreal, it is expected that he will be away from this station for about three months.

Tpr. W. J. Jeffrey, who took his discharge from us last April, arrived at The Cavalry Barracks on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27th and signed up again. Tpr. Jeffrey arrived in a mud splashed Ford car, having left Kincardine, Ont., where he had been working, at noon the 25th, and motored about 650 miles to re-engage.

Cpl. E. Hargreaves has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Sgt. Hargreaves enlisted in the 2nd Bn. Manchester Regiment in 1899 and served with them in South Africa. In 1907 on leaving the "Manchesters" he came to Canada with a draft of men to join the Canadian Permanent Force, and was attested to The Royal Canadian Regiment whilst on the high seas. The same year he transferred to The Royal Canadian Dragoons and has been with us ever since. Sgt. Hargreaves is now in charge of the Canteen at the Cavalry Barracks. All past and present members of the Regiment will join in wishing him congratulations on his well deserved promotion.

L/Cpl. J. E. Lecerre has been promoted Corporal, and Tprs. F. Phillips and J. R. Coulter have been appointed L/Cpls.

We are glad to see Pte. "Doctor" Cataford, R.C.A.M.C., is back on the job again, almost completely recovered from the serious accident to his knee.

Tpr. Dutton has been transferred from "B" Sqn. to "A" Sqn. He will be a useful addition to us in our boxing activities, as he was the runner up in the 135 lb. class at the Dominion Championships last year.

Captain J. O. Spinney, New Brunswick Dragoons, is attending The Royal School of Cavalry, St. Johns, for two weeks, taking the Field Officers' Course.

Cpl. Barker has returned from a trip to Halifax, N.S., in charge of two horses which were handed over to the R.C.A.S.C. for shipment to Bermuda for the Imperial Forces.

Major H. H. Robinson, M.C., 7th Hussars, was a visitor at the Barracks on Dec. 6th.

Mr. J. T. Dunn, ex-Trooper "A" Squadron, R.C.D., and Miss Flora Cayè, were joined in wedlock on December 1st at R.C. Cathedral, St. Johns. Several of his old comrades attended the wedding including Troopers Lawrence, Wood and Mercier. After the wedding breakfast the happy bride and groom left for Ottawa on their honey-moon. "The Goat" extends its best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

The following are some of the ex-members of the Regiment, noticed at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto:—Major Gen. Lessard, C.B., Major Gen. V. A. S. Williams, Judges; ex-R.S.M. (Major)

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Jim Widgery (ring master); Capt. F. H. Wilkes, Capt. Amelius Jarvis, M.C., Mr. Alan Case, Mr. Gordon Myles, Mr. H. N. Bate, Capt. N. Medhurst, Mr. Tom Le Blanc (ex-R.S.M.), Capt. Hoodless, R.C. H.A., Capt. Diamond, ex-Sgt. Foote, ex-Sgt. Fabb, ex-Sgt. Ike Beaton, ex-Pte. Andrews, Mr. Chas. Vere, Mr. Chas. Banbury, Mr. "Shorty" Higgs, and scores of others too numerous to mention.

Mr. Chas. Vere, late of "B" Squadron, is now at Christie Street hospital, Toronto. We are pleased to hear that he is progressing very favourably.

Ex-S.Q.M.S P. G. Morgan was visited by some of his old comrades of "A" Squadron, while in Toronto, attending the Royal Winter Fair. His address is 28 Ellsworth Avenue, Toronto.

At the monthly guest night of the Officers' Mess held on Dec. 7, the following guests were present: Brig. Gen. C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., D.O.C. M.D. No. 4; Lt. Col. Hollyday, United States Artillery, Commanding Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., Royal Highlanders of Canada; Col. C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., Royal Montreal Regiment; Major A. V. Tardiff, Les Carabiniers Mont Royal; Major A. H. Landon, O.B. E., M.C., The Royal Canadian Regiment; Capt. J. L. Smeaton, Victoria Rifles of Canada; Capt. Nicolai Alexandrovitch von Kaesborg, Latvian Navy. The following members and honorary members of the Mess were also present: Col. K. Cameron, C.M.G., R.C.A. M.C.; Col. Le Due; Lt. Col. R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., Lt. Col. J. K. Keebler, Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., Major R. Nordheimer, M.C., Major E. L. Caldwell, Major Stethem, Maj. W. Neilson, D.S.O., Capt. Black, M.C., R.C.A.S.C., Capt. Leblanc, Capt. Halkett, M.C., Capt. M. H. Drury, Capt. J. O. Spinney, N.B. Dragoons, Lt. L. D. Hammond.

Major General J. E. B. Seely, who commanded the Canadian Cavalry Brigade in France, was the Liberal victor, in the recent elections, in the Isle of Wight over Capt. P. Drummond Macdonald, a grand-nephew of Sir John A. Macdonald, former Premier of Canada.

Major Sir Archibald Sinclair, who was also with our Brigade as A.D.C. to General Seely, was returned unopposed as the Liberal representative for Caithness and Sutherland.

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We regret to announce the death of an old comrade, Sgt. L. A. Chesley, who passed away at the Montreal General Hospital on the 9th inst., as a result of gas poisoning. Sgt. Chesley served fifteen years with the Royal Canadian Dragoons five of which he spent on active service overseas.

We regret the error of including the name of Lieut. H. D. Cunningham in the list of Old Comrades addresses last month. Lieut. Cunningham, M.C., and bar, was killed in action in March, 1918.

Lt.-Col. Livius P. Sherwood, for the last two years commanding officer of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, has applied for his transfer to the Corps reserve, which is equivalent to relinquishing command of the regiment. Major W. A. Blue, second in command of the regiment since 1921, will likely succeed Col. Sherwood as commanding officer of the Dragoons.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood has a distinguished military career and is also a well known lawyer of the Capital. He is a member of the legal firm of Murphy, Fisher, Sherwood, Clark & Robertson. He joined the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards in 1904 and on the

outbreak of war reverted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant to join the Royal Canadian Dragoons. In 1916 he was transferred in France to the 52nd Battalion with the rank of captain. In 1917 he was transferred to London with the rank of major, to serve on the staff of Sir Edward Kemp, overseas Minister of Militia. At the end of the war he returned to Canada and rejoined the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and on Col. C. J. Burritt's resignation in 1921 he became commanding officer.

Major Blue, who is likely to succeed Col. Sherwood, is well known in military circles. He joined the P.L.D.G. in 1903 as a private and in 1907 obtained his commission. He became a captain in 1911 and at the outbreak of war was appointed a major and adjutant of the cavalry school at Ottawa. In 1915, he became adjutant of the 8th Mounted Rifles and when the regiment was broken up in England he went to the cavalry depot at Shorncliffe where he reverted to the rank of lieutenant to join the Royal Canadian Dragoons in France. At the end of the war he returned to Ottawa and in 1921 was appointed second in command of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.—Ottawa Journal.

## Here and There.

Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., has retired from the command of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, after 27 years of service in the Regiment. Lt.-Col. Burland joined the V.R.C. in 1896 as a private, working his way up through the N.C.O. ranks to a commission and to the command of the regiment. On the outbreak of the late war he reverted to the rank of Major to proceed overseas as 2nd in command of the 14th Bn. R.M.R., soon to gain command of his Battalion and receive the Distinguished Service Order. Returning to England he organized and commanded the Canadian Military School at Shorncliffe, transferring to the Imperials he was employed at the War Office and at the time of the Armistice was G.S.O. of an Imperial Division.

On returning to Canada he rejoined his old unit the Victoria Rifles and commanded them during the difficult period of re-organization. Lt. Col. Burland was a keen rifle shot and several times represented Canada on the Bisley Team.

He is being succeeded in the command of the Victoria Rifles by Lt.-Col. Victor Curry.

Charles Dickens, in Chapter XV. of "American Notes" wherein he describes his journey to this Continent in 1842 makes the following reference to St. Johns. "We left Montreal for New York again, on the thirtieth of May; crossing to La Prairie, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, in a steamboat; we then took the railroad to St. Johns, which is on the brink of Lake Champlain. Our last greeting in Canada was from the English officers in the pleasant barracks at that place (a class of gentlemen who had made every hour of our visit memorable by their hospitality and friend ship), and with "Rule Britannia" sounding in our ears, soon left it far behind."

As the present buildings at the Barracks were erected in 1837, perhaps it is due to the fact, that Charles Dickens once sojourned within these walls, that the editors of "The Goat" obtain such ambitious inspirations in their literary achievements. Another quotation from the same chapter, will no doubt be of interest to "Admiral" Howe and the "Trotters", as it gives an idea of the type of craft which sailed the mighty Richelieu some 80 years ago:—"There is one American boat—the vessel which carried us on Lake Champlain, from St. Johns to Whitehall—

which I praise very highly, but no more than it deserves, when I say that it is superior even to that in which we went from Queenston to Toronto, or to that in which we travelled from the latter place to Kingston, or I have no doubt I may add, to any other in the world. This steamboat, which is called the "Burlington," is a perfectly exquisite achievement of neatness, elegance and order. The decks are drawing-rooms, the cabins are boudoirs, choicely furnished and adorned with prints, pictures and musical instruments; every nook and corner in the vessel is a perfect curiosity of graceful comfort and beautiful contrivance. By means of this floating palace we were soon in the United States again, and called that evening at Burlington."

A silver fruit and nut set has been presented to the Officers' Mess, "A" Squadron, R.C.D. by the officers who attended the Militia Staff Course of 1923.

The first heavy fall of snow on Sunday, Nov. 25th opened the season for "Winter Sports." From information received it would appear that the troops enjoyed their first fatigue of "shovelling snow."

"Christmas is coming," says a weekly paper headline. The common opinion in pessimistic haunts is that there is nothing to stop it.

Captain F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., croix de guerre, Lord Strathcona's Horse, has been appointed to the Staff of The Royal Military College, Kingston, as Instructor in Physical Training. Captain Harvey won his Victoria Cross at Guyencourt on March 27th, 1917, whilst serving with The Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

"San Toy", a South African War Veteran, has just died at the Cricklewood Home of Rest for Horses, where he had long been a favourite with visitors. The horse was 32 years old.

One day last week while a class of N.C.O.'s and Men were being instructed in the mysteries of that delightful automatic weapon, the Hotchkiss Light Gun, one brilliant student remarked, on being asked to describe the strip used to feed the gun:—"The strip is a solid piece of steel, composed of empty holes for placing cartridges in, to work the gun."

Any member or ex-member of the Regiment desiring copies of the cuts of the Amiens Memorial Ceremony, published in the November number of "The Goat" may obtain



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His Excellency, the Governor General, Lord Byng of Vimy, visited St. Johns, on December 10th. A Travelling Escort was furnished by "A" Squadron, R.C.D., under the command of Lt. L. D. Hammond.

A mounted police squad was also furnished by "A" Squadron. So that there should be no hitch in handling the crowd, the members of this squad were chosen on account of their knowledge of the French language. We noticed that Sgt. "Pete" Merrix was included.

Santa Claus will meet the children of the Barracks at the annual Xmas tree which will be held in the Officers' Mess on Friday, Dec. 21st, at 3.15 p.m.

At the last General Recreation Meeting of the Squadron—S.S.M. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the Library and Recreation sub-committees, on the able manner in which they carried out their arduous duties during the past year. The motion was received with applause and unanimously carried.

#### That Language of Ours.

A young man with plenty of dough  
Went out with his girl for a rough;  
But the creek was so high,  
His girl said, "Oh, migh  
I think we had better not goough."

But the young man replied, with a  
cough  
That he never was given to skough,  
And would swear that his barque  
Was as safe as a larque,  
And thought they had better be  
ough.

Then away through the water they  
ploughed,  
Though the girl seemed consider-  
ably coughed,  
And said that the motion  
Was just like the otion,  
Except that the waves weren't  
loughed.

They came to an arch and went  
through  
Where they had a most beautiful  
vough,  
Of the great water tower,  
And they stayed there an hower—  
(It was late or they might have  
stayed tough).

But at last, when they'd rowed  
quite enough,  
They tied up the boat by a blough  
And ran up the road  
To the lady's aboad,  
With a haste that made both of  
them pough.

The National Council Y.M.C.A. Toronto, have very kindly supplied a large quantity of stationery to the N.C.O.'s and Men's recreation room. There will be no excuse now for not writing home.

The N.C.O.'s and Men's recreation room are in receipt of three beautiful photographic enlargements donated by the Canadian Kodak Co., Toronto.

#### DANCE AT THE BARRACKS.

On Friday, December 7th, the Men's Mess entertained their friends at a dance in the Gymnasium. The room was very tastefully decorated with the Regimental Colours (Red, Yellow and Blue), Flags, Pennants, Shields and Evergreens. Thanks are due to the "Venetian Gardens," Montreal, for so kindly supplying the major portion of the decorations.

Jollity and good cheer marked the success of the dance which was the most brilliant function ever yet held by the troops. The costumes of the ladies mingling with the scarlet, blue and khaki of the service, made quite a colourful scene, while here and there were

noticed the black and white of the civilian full dress. Favours of paper hats, umbrellas and balloons were distributed among the guests and streamers were thrown around the hall thus lending a Carnival aspect to the scene and adding to the general enjoyment.

Over 250 guests were present and just before the Supper Waltz, General Armstrong presented prizes to the fortunate competitors of the Annual Road Race, which was competed for last month, (a full account of this race is given on another page), this incident added additional interest and zest to the evening, the recipients being greeted with thunderous applause.

The Committee did everything to add to the entertainment and with a good floor and catchy music furnished by the Barracks Orchestra, who were very generous with the encores, the dancers found nothing lacking to their enjoyment.

After supper, dancing was resumed and continued into the early morning hours, when, finally, everyone wended their way homewards tired, no doubt, but immensely satisfied with a splendid evening's entertainment.

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## Notes at Random.

British warships scrapped since the Washington Conference include—35 battleships and battle cruisers, 280 destroyers and 101 submarines.

F. Maurice (in the Spectator) criticising the Right Hon. Winston Churchill's War Memoirs, says:—"I have here only exposed some of the grossest of Mr. Churchill's errors. His first volume left us thanking God that he had been at the Admiralty to prepare the Navy for war to have our ships in time at their posts. This second volume leaves us thanking God that he ceased to have anything to do with the conduct of war before he had brought us to perdition."

The battle-cruisers H.M.S. Hood and Repulse, together with five ships of the "D" Class, H.M.S. Delhi, Dauntless, Dragon, Dunedin and Danae, sailed from Devonport on Nov. 27th for a cruise around the British Empire. Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Field commands the Battle-Cruiser Squadron and Rear Admiral Sir Hubert Brand the Light Cruiser Squadron. During their ten months'

tour of the world these ships of the Royal Navy will see and be seen by many men and many cities. As they sail along the coast of the five continents washed by the Atlantic, the Indian and Pacific oceans, two out of every three of the ports at which they will touch, between forty and fifty in number, will be British possessions. Next June, when they anchor off Honolulu, their crews will not once have set foot on foreign soil. They will, with that single exception, have been the guests, wherever they touch land, of men of their own race. On their way back to England the Battle-Cruisers and their consorts, separate at San Francisco, the Hood and Repulse sailing through the Panama Canal up to Halifax and Quebec, touching at four ports of the United States on the way. The First Light Cruiser Squadron will pass round Cape Horn, stopping at the Falkland Islands, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro and then home, arriving at England about Sept. 29th.

On Nov. 23rd the Prince of Wales handed Premier King a silver tablet commemorating the gift of the regimental plate of the First

## A Copy of the Xmas Number of "The Goat"

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Battalion of the Leinster Regiment to the Dominion of Canada. The tablet records that the plate was given on disbandment of the battalion as a token of regard for the Dominion which gave birth to the battalion, to be held in trust until such time as the battalion is again raised.

The plate now presented to Canada comprises a considerable collection. Many pieces were given by Canadians when the regiment was formed nearly seventy years back. The collection will probably be exhibited at Ottawa.

The custom of pouring brandy over Christmas pudding has practically died out in Scotland. It is now stated that the pudding rather spoils the taste of the spirit.

Next year being Leap Year, women will have the right of proposing marriage, just as they have had in any other year since the War.

The First Battalion of the Leinster Regiment disbanded last year owing to reorganization of the army following a reduction of the general strength on creation of the Irish Free State. The battalion, originally the Hundredth Regiment of the Line, was raised in Canada at the time of the Indian mutiny, when troops were urgently needed. When the army was reorganized on the territorial system the regiment became the First Bat-

talion of the Leinsters, but up to the last the subsidiary title was the Royal Canadians, and the members bore a maple leaf on the collar.

### KILLS BACTERIA.

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Pipe-smokers have an advantage in health over men who do not smoke, according to an American doctor who saw service as a surgeon with the American Expeditionary Force, in the world war. "During the war," he says, "I was in charge of over 500 soldiers at a post with marshes near by, and dysentery raged with virulence. I noticed that the heaviest smokers, who went about with pipes in their mouths, did not contract the disease. I smoked all the time and was free from it. So that smoking is in reality a great protective against disease."

According to the Pasteur Periodical, a magazine issued by the celebrated Pasteur Institute in Paris, tobacco smoke is highly antiseptic and kills, in a few moments, the primary bacteria of cholera, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Bum Notes in Paradise—if the average girl doesn't play the harp any better in the next world than she plays the piano in this, there's going to be trouble.—Toronto Telegram.

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## A Little Bit of Memory

(By An Old Fogey)

My first or earliest recollections of St. Johns, was as a child in a Commissary waggon, along with mother, and other children and their mothers, nearing St. Johns on the road from Fort Chamblay, where we had been stationed. In rear of the waggon marched a number of men, in Rifle Green, similar to that, in colour and pattern, to the old 60th Rifles, of the Imperial Army. The party were to report at St. Johns, a certain number were to remain there, while the balance were to proceed next morning to Fort Lenox—now familiarly known as Isle aux Noix.

But what changes have taken place and can take place in sixty years? The first change noticed, on approaching the Barracks, is the modern cement sidewalk—in

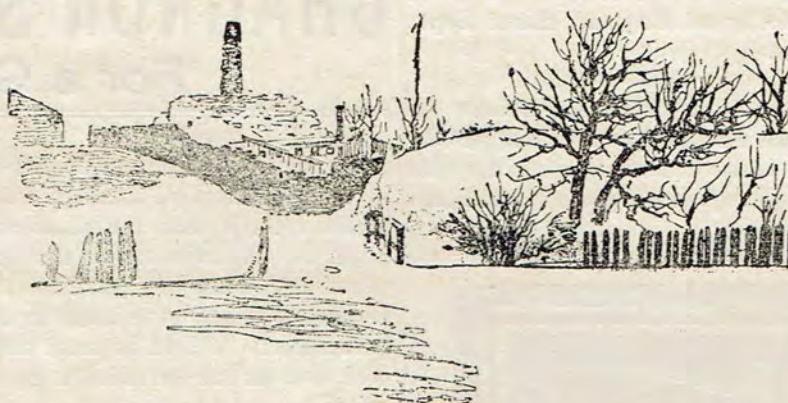
same plan, as the North and South wings. In the centre of the square, which these buildings surrounded, was a building, octagonal in shape, of about 36 feet diameter, each segment of the octagon contained a door and two windows. This building was known as the Cook-House, although two of its segments were employed otherwise, one being the Men's Wash-house, the other was for the married women's use as a wash-house or laundry. All food required in the Barracks had to be cooked here, as no cooking was permitted in the rooms. The Officers' Quarters, of course, had their own kitchen in their wing.

The building now occupied by the Sergeants' Mess was the Commissary Stores, and the lawn and flower beds in front of the Mess was then the wood yard, which was filled with wood during the summer, to be burned in winter,

exact centre of the ryom. At times the room was divided into compartments, by employing curtains of Army blankets, and each compartment contained a family. To those who may exhibit or express surprise at this, I would say that I have seen husbands of families sent to sleep and eat in the Single Men's Quarters, while six families of women and children would occupy a room. Of course, this would only be at a time when troops were moving from one station to another and in the majority of cases would be only for overnight or sometimes a Sunday lay-over. The gable end of each of these buildings was originally loopholed for musketry, but are now bricked in—as a close scrutiny will disclose.

What is now known as the "Old Fort" was then known as the "Magazine" and into which none could enter without a pass. Within the enclosure was a building of stone, some four feet thick, its roof was of lead and it was said that every nail used in its construction was of copper. Not an ounce of iron was employed. It was in charge of a detachment of "Sappers and Miners"—now known as Engineers—their only duty being to care for the building and its contents. They messaged and slept without, furnishing their own guard of two posts—did odd jobs around Barracks upon instructions from the Barrack Master; they did no drills or parades except when visited by an officer of their own Arm.

The present hospital is now carrying out its original destiny, but one misses the several low buildings which surrounded it. There was one known as the "Dead House," equipped with four wide boards on four pairs of trestles, and each board was supplied with a block of wood, nicked out, to fit a neck. There were besides it, the Carpenter Shop, Shoe Shop, Tailor and Blacksmith shops. Hos-

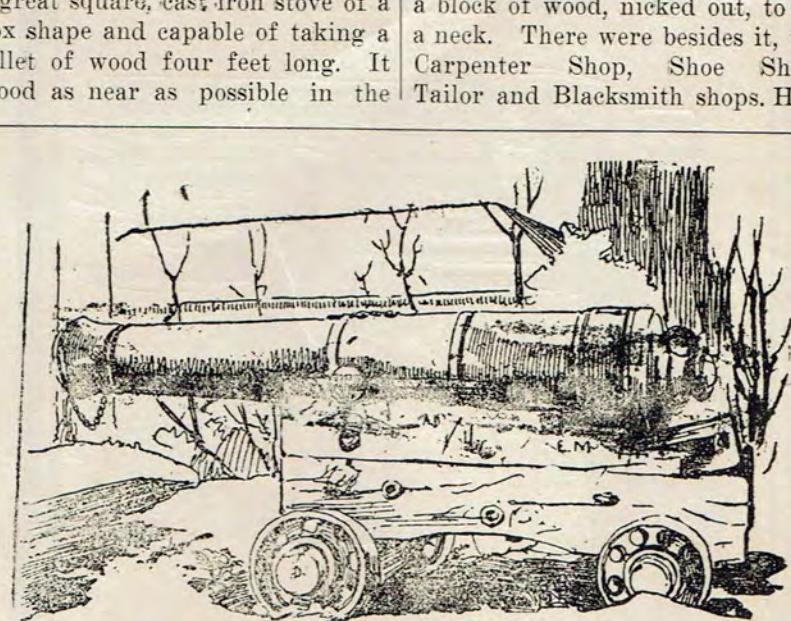


A View of the Old Fort in Winter Showing Remnants of Stockade.

1863 every one who did not ride, took the road. The Barracks then, were surrounded by water, two to five feet deep, according to the season. At the outer base of the ramparts, was a stockade of cedar pickets, from eight to ten inches in diameter and maybe eighteen feet high, set at an angle of about 25 or 35 degrees, the tops being sharpened with a five-sided slice and bolted together about twenty-four inches from the top, the whole making a Stockade—difficult to scale.

The Main Gate was known as the "White Gate" and was capable of being raised as a "draw" if the necessity arose, to completely block the entrance to the Barracks.

On entering the Barracks, the Guard Room was situated, parallel to the present Guard Room, upon the site now occupied by the Commandant's Stable, and facing east. The Barracks proper were originally of four buildings, forming a square. The West wing which was burned about 1867, was known as the Single Men's Quarters, and was of the same size, and on the



Old Cannon in the Old Fort.

\*See Note at end of article.

pitals of today would be very horrified at having such things within fifteen feet of their windows, but, at that time it was taken as a matter of course, better there than taking over one of two Barrack Rooms for that purpose.

At this time the East end of the South wing was occupied by the Sergeants' Mess, overhead were the Schoolmaster and his wife who acted as School-mistress to the younger children. Across the passage was the boys' and men's schoolroom, while below was that of the younger children and girls. When I attended this room, there were more soldiers than children, as every soldier without a fair knowledge of reading and writing, had to attend school until such time as the Commanding Officer became satisfied that he was not illiterate.

The Square has been filled in to a considerable depth, as in my time entrance was made into the Quarters by either three or four steps—between each pair of steps and fastened to the building ran long seats about 12 inches wide commonly called the "Grumbling Stools." After Retreat was sounded it was the favourite pastime to occupy these benches on the West

wing, and there relate your troubles—comparing life in the R.C.R. with your "Ould Regiment."

Now a word about the R.C.R. or as it was in full "The Royal Canadian Rifles." This Regiment does not appear in the Army List and must not be confounded with the 100th "Royal Canadians" which afterwards became the Leinster Regiment, but now disbanded from the Service since Ireland became a Free State.

The R.C.R. was formed at or about the time of the Crimean War in 1854, with Depots all over the then, five Provinces. It was formed for two distinct purposes: First, to relieve congestion in Regimental Depots in Britain; secondly, to assist in colonising Canada with British blood. About the close of the Crimean War, "Horse Guards," now known as The War Office, issued an order that every soldiers with 10 years' service or over wishing to remain in Canada, for the purpose of making it his future home, could, upon application, be transferred to the R.C.R. to complete his term of service for pension.

Naturally advantage was taken of this order by men who had mar-

ried in the Country, and who knew the discomforts of a Troop-ship for women and children, for there were no steam lines used for troopships; they in every case, sailing vessels. No recruits were accepted for this Regiment, although recruits were accepted for any Regiment in the Service and especially for the 100th Royal Canadians, in this case the recruit was sent to Quebec or Fort Henry for training until he was forwarded to his Regiment.

After the fall of Sebastopol which was quickly followed by the fall of Kars, overtures for peace were made through Austria and about the end of February 1856, an armistice was agreed to; England did not wait for the formal signing of peace, but, to relieve her troops of suffering another Crimean winter, began evacuating her forces as fast as shipping could be obtained. The Depots at home being more or less congested with replacement recruits, she sent her troops to Canada, until room could be secured for them at home. Among the Regiments which at one time or another were quartered in Canada were:—The 17th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 60th, 72nd, 78th, and others of which there is perhaps a

record somewhere.

(To be continued.)

\*The old cannon which is mounted on the ramparts of the Old Fort and commands the Richelieu River, is the last link of the old defence. It was made in 1811, during the reign of King George III.; it is a smooth bore and fired a ball weighing 24 lbs.—The Editor.

## To All Our Patrons

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and

A Happy New Year

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1923-1924.

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#### THE FUTURE OF "THE GOAT."

St. Johns, P.Q., Dec. 4th.

To Officer Commanding,  
The R. C. D.,  
Toronto Ont.

Regimental Magazine,  
The R.C.D.

With reference to the marginally named subject, and in continuation of our recent conversation during my last visit to Toronto in September, I have the following proposals to offer:

The original intention of the editorial staff, which expresses the feeling of all ranks of "A" Squadron, R.C.D., was that the Magazine should be published and financed by the personnel of this Station for a limited period, with the ultimate object of eventually making the paper a Regimental one.

"The Goat" has now reached its tenth number, and after considerable thought and much discussion from every point of view, I humbly submit the propositions as set forth below, as the suggested solution to the successful co-operation by both Squadrons, in editing and publishing a paper which will be a credit to the senior Regiment of Canada.

#### Name.

It is the unanimous wish to retain the name of "The Goat": (1) Because it has now had a year's publication under the name, and therefore an increased value from an advertising point (this is the opinion expressed to us by professional newspaper and publicity men).

(2) The name is catchy and can easily be used for a "play on words." With regard to the objection to the name raised by some members, and ex-members of the Regiment, we would draw your attention to a paragraph from No. 1, Vol. 1, of "The Goat," published in March, 1923, which reads:

"In order not to offend those who may regard the choice of name with disfavour, it may be stated that the name was chosen by a Committee, from a number of names submitted by the Garrison.

"It is not an attempt to disparage the noble animal that graces our Regimental Crest. Our Springbok has been frequently called a Goat by those who know no better and the facetious, the former to be pitied, the latter to be ignored."

#### Responsibility for Publishing and Printing.

It is proposed that the Royal

Canadian Dragoons personnel at Stanley Barracks, be responsible for fifty per cent. of the literary matter and advertisements, and to stand fifty per cent. of losses, if any.

It is suggested that the paper can be printed in St. Johns, with as great, if not greater economy, than in Toronto, as the printing press here, have the cuts, etc., that are available for Regimental types.

With regard to the financial end of the paper, it is admitted that a number of expenses incurred during the past year, can be eliminated next year, by reason of experience gained, and not having to pay the initial cost for cuts and types, essential in the early numbers of publishing a new periodical.

It is also hoped that with the certain increased circulation bound to come if the paper is published as a Regimental affair, the extra advertising obtained by "B" Squadron, plus the experience of one year's publication, there appears no reason why the paper should not be self-supporting, and even show a small credit balance.

May we be given your decision and remarks, at an early date as possible, so that the editorial staff here may make their plans for the new year, in accordance with the decision arrived at by H.Q. and

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"B" Squadron, in either joining us in editing and publishing a Regimental Journal, or to leave the Squadron under my command to carry on as during the past year.

(Sd.) DOUGLAS BOWIE,

Major.

Commanding "A" Squadron,  
Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The above letter speaks for itself. Any Old Comrade having suggestions or comments to offer, regarding the subject will be appreciated by the Editor.

## Christmas Greetings

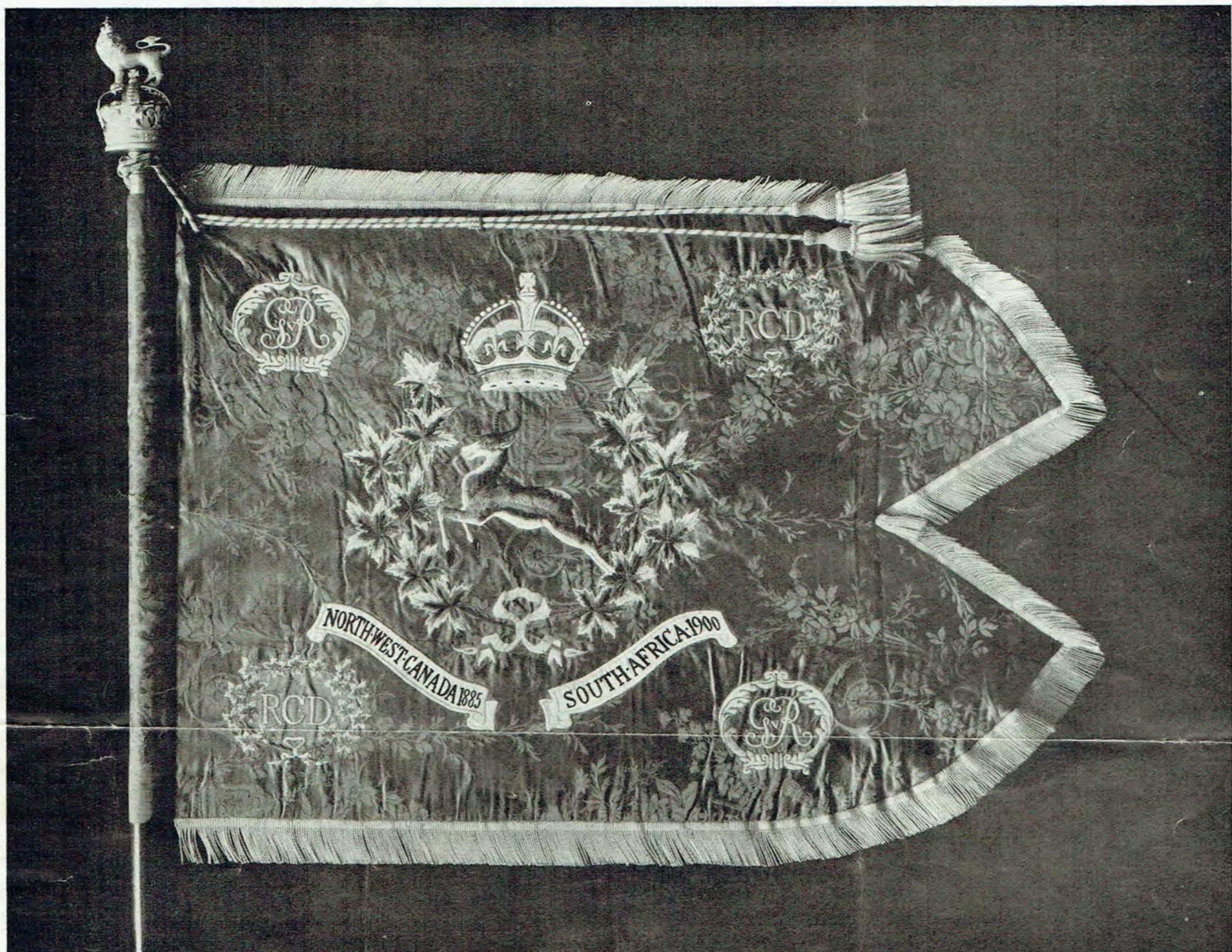
We are prepared to give you the best service and goods that money can buy. So do not fail to call on us for your Xmas purchases, in—  
Chocolates, Fruits, Pipes, Tobacco,  
Cigars, Cigarettes.

We also wish to thank you for your past patronage and cater for your patronage. Wishing you all a Very Merry Xmas and A Bright and Prosperous New Year.

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## The Regimental Colours of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.



The Guidon of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The original Colours of the Royal Canadian Dragoons were deposited in St. James's Cathedral, Toronto. The late Standard and King's Colour now repose in the old Garrison Church, Toronto, where they were deposited in the Spring of 1922. This Standard was forwarded to the Regiment by King Edward VII., direct from England. The King's Colour was, the Royal Canadian Dragoons at presumably, presented to the Royal Canadian Dragoons owing to their having been sent to South Africa as Mounted Rifles, this presentation was made by the, then, Prince of Wales, our present King, in 1901. Col. F. L. Lessard, now Maj. Gen. Lessard, C.B., being the recipient.

The Regimental Guidon, which we reproduce in the current issue of "The Goat," was presented to Bramshot, England, by Prince

Arthur of Connaught, when the Regiment was on its way back from France, in April 1920.

The Guidon is made of heavy silk, rose pink in colour, the Royal Cypher is embroidered in the upper left and lower right corners. The Cypher R.C.D. surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves is embroidered on the upper right and lower left corners. The Regimental Crest, a Springbok, surmounted with a Crown is embroidered on the centre and surrounded with a wreath of maple leaves.

The Battle Honours "North-West Canada, 1885", "South Africa 1900" are shown underneath the Crest. The Battle Honours for the late war have not yet been granted. The Guidon is edged with a heavy gold fringe the cords are in Regimental Colours, Scarlet, Royal Blue and Gold, with heavy gold tassels.

### Standards and Guidons

(By Edward Fraser.)

(Reprinted by permission from the Cavalry Journal, Royal United Service Institution, London.)

To begin at the beginning. Cavalry Standards originated with the Chinese, five hundred years B.C. They are mentioned, together with infantry colours, and their uses in action, in the two Chinese classics on the Art of War known as the 'Sun Tsu' and the 'Wu Tzu'. In the interests of the printers of "The Goat" it is better perhaps not to reproduce here the Chinese word of that time for a Cavalry standard. It is stated that, when the telephone was first installed in China, the first message in the vernacular by a native

shattered the instruments at both ends and killed the European listener at the receiving end. A square strip of cloth, fastened to and hanging down from a cross-bar on a spear, the Vexillum of Caesar's leginary horse, was the first pattern of Cavalry flag seen in any regular European Army. It was usually blue, and bore the initials of the Roman Republic—'S P Q R.' The light cavalry of the later Roman Army of the Empire adopted a dragon-shaped standard—a long, narrow bag of thin cloth or silk, painted to represent a scaly dragon-body, and closed at the tapering tail-end. The dragon head, of light metal shaped with rigid open jaws, was fixed on top of the staff, and the wind, as the standard-bearer galloped, inflated the dragon body through the jaws and gave it a look of the real thing. On the Arch of

Trajan in Rome may be seen carved representations of both types of Cavalry standard. The idea of attaching a strip of cloth at the side of the staff, the essentials of what we understand as a flag, came in much later—at any rate in Europe. The lance-flags of the Arab invaders of Spain, who threatened to overrun Europe in the eighth century until checked by the Frankish King Charles Martel's epoch-making victory at Tours, are understood to have first suggested it, and from then onwards the side-attached flag was adopted as the European Cavalry type of standard. By the time of the Crusades, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, such flags had become universal for military purposes, both for horse and foot.

The guidons of our Dragoon regiments represent in shape practically, and trace the origin of their name actually from, the mounted leader's flag of the Knightly days of Chivalry in the Middle Ages. 'Guidon' was originally 'guide-hommes,' the name given in France to the swallow-tailed flags borne on the lances of knights in the field. The name explains its military purpose. In England, according to our first rough-and-ready way of pronouncing the word, on our adopting similar flags for our knights, the flag was called, and spelled, 'getown', in which form it appears in old English war ballads of the period of Crecy and Agincourt. The present-day form, guidon, reverting to the orthodox French form, came in later among us and has continued for the same type of Cavalry flag to the present day. It is to the days of Chivalry also that we owe the difference in precedence, so to speak, between modern Cavalry Standards and guidons. The Heavy Cavalry of the British Army—'Horse' as they were first officially styled, now Dragoon Guards—have always carried standards; square, or approximately square, flags. Dragoons and Light Dragoons, corps of later introduction and junior standing, always carried swallow-tailed flags only. The precedence of the two types of flag dates from the mediaeval rule by which only knights of distinction who headed their own troops, comprising a number of mounted retainers in the field, had the privilege of flying square banners as personal standards on their lances. Inferior knights—'knights bachelor'—who could only appear in the field with a squire and a page or two in company, were restricted to swallow-tailed lance-flags, until some heroic feat of arms brought them to royal notice, when they might be created

'knights banneret,' the Sovereign with his own hand cutting off the swallow tails and converting the flag into a banner of standard, promoting it, as it were, to the higher grade of flag. This, perhaps, is sufficient ancient history for present purposes.

The regularisation of Cavalry standards on modern lines dates from Gustavus Adolphus at the time of the Thirty Years' War in Germany. He regimented his troops of Horse, eight troops to a regiment, with a standard to each troop, each regiment having all its standards of one pattern and bearing similar devices. The colour of each set of standards—yellow, red, blue, and so on—differentiated the regiments. We adopted a system of the kind some twelve or fifteen years later, in 1644, during the great Civil War, on the formation of the eleven Cavalry regiments, the 'Horse' of the 'New Model' Army of Cromwell. A standard to each troop of Horse and a guidon to each troop of Dragoons was made a regulation. The bearer of the flag in each case was styled a 'cornet'—a name, in itself, of special Cavalry interest historically.

Originally, 'la Cornette' was the name of the standard of the mounted Life Guard of the King of France. Then it became a general name for French Cavalry standards; for the principal flag or standard of a unit; superior to the guidons. Next the term was also used for the actual bearer of the flag, following on which it came to mean in addition a unit of Cavalry itself, as arrayed under a 'cornette.' We 'cribbed' both the name and the triple idea, apparently during Henry VIII's French wars, and the term 'cornet' was so used in England until Queen Elizabeth's time. After that, 'cornet,' the invariable English form for 'cornette,' became with us restricted to the bearer of the flag only.

Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who became Commander-in-Chief of the Army as we now know it, at the Restoration continued the New Model system for Cavalry standards and guidons—one per troop of Horse and Dragoons. An exception was made in the case of the three troops of the Life Guards, which each had both a standard and a guidon, the bearers being termed respectively 'cornet' and 'guidon,' the latter after the designation of the junior flag. The rank of 'guidon' was done away with in 1788, when the then existing troops of Life Guards were amalgamated and regimented as the 1st and 2nd Life Guards. Cornet existed as a rank from

Monk's time onwards, as the title of the junior rank of commissioned officers in a Cavalry regiment, available for carrying a standard or guidon. Non-commissioned officers replaced cornets in that duty in 1823—exactly, as it happens, a hundred years ago—but the rank of cornet continued in the Army List down to 1871.

A standard and guidon per troop gave place to one per squadron of two troops for all Horse and Dragoon regiments between 1690 and 1697, during William III's War with Louis XIV. The date cannot be fixed nearer, no contemporary details being available. Squadron standards continued the regulation down to 1858, when the establishment of one standard or guidon per regiment for Dragoon Guards and Dragoons came in. The recent amalgamations of squadrons of reduced regiments, of course, permits of two standards or guidons to each composite or amalgamated regiment, where these are carried. Hussars and Lancers, which were originally formed out of existing Light Dragoon regiments at various periods, as such did not display guidons, although it was not till 1884 that they were formally ordered to lay them aside.

A troop guidon of William III's time, borne in action at the Battle of the Boyne by the Inniskillings, is in existence. It is one of the oldest Cavalry flags in the world. What there is to tell about it, and also about our other still existing historic standards and guidons that have seen battlefield service, will be related further on in the article.

## II.

The oldest existing flags in England which have seen war service are three carried in the Civil War between Charles I. and Cromwell. Two are Cavalry standards and are of additional historic interest as having in all probability faced one another on the field of battle. One is a Royalist Cavalry standard, the other, apparently, a Parliamentarian Cavalry standard. The third flag, possibly a year or two older than the Cavalry flags, is a company colour of an Infantry regiment commanded by the celebrated Parliamentarian leader in Derbyshire and Notts, Sir John Gell. He commanded a species of brigade, or flying column, and had in it a dragoon regiment, raised by himself, but the guidons of that corps seem no longer to exist. The two Cavalry standards now hang side by side in a Gloucestershire village church, the parish church of Bromesberrow, not far from Malvern, over the monument of

Colonel Rice (or Rhys) Yate, who, as a young Royalist officer commanding a troop of Horse, captured the Parliamentarian standard. It would appear that he preserved both flags—that of his own troop and his trophy; and, after his death, his son, on erecting a family memorial chapel attached to the church, placed the two standards over his father's monument. The pedigree of the flags, so to speak, from information which the former rector of Bromesberrow, the Rev. W. Wynn Lloyd, and his daughter, Miss N. Wynn Lloyd, with aid from Miss Hill, the daughter of an earlier rector, kindly placed at the writer's disposal; and as the result of other research and enquiries. These would appear to be the facts, related briefly:—

Colonel Yate, as a lad of eighteen or nineteen, held a commission in a regiment of Horse commanded by the then Earl of Macclesfield, with the rank of captain-lieutenant, or subaltern in charge of the first, or Colonel's, troop of the regiment. Lord Macclesfield, as Commander-in-Chief of the King's Army in the Western Midlands and Wales, was a vigorous and daring leader, and on several occasions in his Welsh campaign routed Parliamentarian forces opposed to him, in the course of which the captured standard now in Bromesberrow Church was probably taken and presumably, according to the usage of the time, presented to the officer commanding the victorious unit. The Royalist troop standard would at the end of the war, similarly according to the then usage, on dispersal of the troop, fall to the officer in charge. That seems to account reasonably for Colonel Yate's possession of both. The standards hung in the Yate chapel from 1721—they were seen there and described a hundred odd years ago, in 1791—to 1857, when the Church was 'restored.' They then got stowed out of the way, their story apparently forgotten, until four or five years later General Peter Webster, an antiquary, while visiting the then rector, discovered them. He, with Mrs. Hill, the rector's wife, pieced the ancient fragments together and mounted them on silk, a careful drawing in colour being made by Mrs. Hill and placed in the church. Mr. Wynn Lloyd later further secured them in a gauze casing, as they are now. The Royalist standard is of white silk, and bears, within a wreath, the words 'Religio Protestantium, Leges Angliae, Libertas Parliamentorum,' words quoted from Charles I's 'Oxford Declaration' of 1643, during the Civil War. The Commonwealth standard is of

red flowered silk bearing, painted on, the device of a man's arm in armour, thrust forth from a cloud, the gauntletted hand holding upright a sword; a scroll on the flag bears the words 'Juvit et Juvabit Jehovah.' An identical device and motto were borne on other Parliamentary Cavalry standards, as shown in contemporary coloured drawing which exist. The lance and lance head of one flag is the original; the other has seemingly been 'restored' at some time.

The 7th Hussars should be interested in the next oldest Cavalry flag; a dragoon guidon of the Colonel's troop in their parent regiment, Lord Cardross's Scottish Dragoons, borne in action against Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee)'s Highlanders in the battle of Dunblane in 1689, shortly after Killiecrankie. It is in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, to which it was presented many years ago by the ninth Earl of Buchan, as representative of the Cardross family in whose care it had been ever since December 1690, when the Cardross Dragoons were merged into the corps now the 7th Hussars. It is in excellent preservation, and a coloured drawing is in Ross's 'Scottish Colours.' The guidon is swallow-tailed, of crimson silk, with an inner lining of stout linen, and bearing on both sides, painted, the crest and motto of the Colonel, Lord Cardross: the crest, a hand rising from a baron's coronet and upholding upright a dagger impaling a boar's head; the motto, on a scroll above the crest, 'Fortitudine.' In the upper canton (left-hand top corner) is the Scots Thistle with a royal crown over it. The guidon has heavy gold fringe and two gold cord tassels, while the lance-head is of steel, keenly double-edged, for use in emergency by the cornet. Such lance-heads are almost invariably seen, it may be noted by the way, on contemporary Cavalry standard and guidon lances now in existence abroad. There is a story of an Imperialist standard of cuirassiers belonging to one of Pappenheim's regiments in the Thirty Years' War, the flag of which bore a painting of the Virgin and Child. The cornet carrying it, hard pressed in fight, using the lance, stabbed with it right and left, and blood from antagonists bespattered the holy device. The standard having been consecrated on presentation, as at all times standards and colours for both cavalry and infantry have been in Continental armies, the whole troop was formally excommunicated after the action until the chaplain had solemnly purged the standard at a

religious service on parade and given the cornet and standard-guard absolution. So at least an old German history of the Thirty Years' War says.

The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons came next into the picture. One of their original guidons, borne at the Battle of the Boye in 1690, is—or was until quite recently—at Kilmainham. The Inniskillings, then Conyngham's Dragoons, were led across the river by King William personally, and the guidon would be close to the King. The daring exploit of the passage was a fine feat of arms. As the Inniskillings came to the reed-grown water's-edge, the King headed them. 'Gentlemen,' he called, turning towards them, 'I have heard much of your exploits, now I will myself witness them. You shall be my guards this day!' They plunged in, and for a space had a floundering struggle in the deep mud swamp and tangling reeds of the river bed. Two or three regiments of King James's Horse faced them, drawn up across the river. They fired their carbines at them and shouted jeeringly, 'Pass over if you can! We give you leave to pass!' The spot where the Inniskillings crossed is to this day called locally, 'The pass if ye can.' The King was unhorsed in crossing and on Inniskilling trooper, McKinley by name, dragged William's plunging charger across the Boyne. Reforming on the far bank, the Inniskillings, their cornets with the guidons leading, charged at the enemy, who, however, did not wait to cross swords. King William, in a later phase of the battle of the Boyne, rallied the other Inniskilling Dragoon regiment raised for the Irish campaign—Wynne's, in later times the 5th Lancers—who had been badly shaken after a rough-and-tumble scrimmage in a lane; but their guidons do not now exist.

The 5th Dragoon Guards had in their possession as late as 1836, according to a paragraph in the United Service Gazette of April 13, 1836, 'a standard presented to the regiment in 1712 and borne before it in glorious services since that period.' According to the paragraph, it was displayed in the previous week 'at a great fête given by the regiment in Edinburgh Assembly rooms when leaving Piershill barracks.' That standard seems, however, to have disappeared since.

Best known of all British Cavalry standards that have faced the enemy in former days is the celebrated Dettingen 'Black Horse' standard, now in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institu-

tion, Whitehall. It was borne throughout the battle by a gallant young Irish lad, Cornet Richardson, and was presented to him after the campaign as a reward for his heroism by order of King George II. Until a few years ago it was kept as a family heirloom in his ancestral home in Co. Fermanagh, Ireland; then for a time it was entrusted to the care of the regiment; now it is one of the most prized treasures of the R.U.S.I. All three cornets who bore the standards of the 'Black Horse' (now the 7th Dragoon Guards) at Dettingen were presented with their standards, for all did their part finely in the fight, but only Richardson's has survived. Three times that day did the Black Horse charge. The first time was to keep back the French Horse as the battle was opening. Then, after standing for a time under artillery fire, towards the middle of the action, to assist hard pressed infantry threatened by an advance of the French cavalry, they were sent forward into the hottest of the battle. They formed the centre regiment in a brigade of three. The odds against them were heavy, for the enemy cavalry comprised several regiments, and after the first clash the two British regiments on the wings failed to make progress. The Black Horse so got isolated, and as they pressed victoriously forward the French closed in round them on both flanks and in rear. They were 'Ligonier's men,' and had been trained under the eye of our ablest Cavalry leader of the time, their Colonel, John Ligonier, a former French Huguenot of good family, who forty years before had entered the British service and had had an exceptionally brilliant career under Marlborough. Capably commanded that day by his younger brother, Francis Ligonier, the Lieutenant-Colonel, they went about and cut their way back. Then, before they had reformed, they were called on once more to charge the swarming mass of French cavalry, and did so. This time, as they plunged into the thick, they got broken up into groups and Cornet Richardson, bearing the King's standard, got separated from his squadron in the mêlée. The pick of the French Household Cavalry had joined their former antagonists by then: the famous 'Black Musketeers,' red-coated and black-horsed, whence the name; and the élite of the élite, the 'Gendarmerie de la Garde du Roi,' whose privilege it was to lodge their standards in the King's private apartments in Versailles palace, by his bedroom door. Some of these saw the fair-haired

boy cornet by himself, and made for his standard as a certain trophy. They surrounded him, slashing at him, firing their pistols, and shouting at him to surrender! Sword in hand, he fought them all, kept them off, broke through and got back to the regiment with the standard. The standard lance, now not in existence, was scarred over with sword cuts. 'Sure,' said young Richardson to someone, it is recorded, 'and hadn't the wood o' the pole been iron, they'd have cut it to bits!' That night, in his tent, thirty sabre cuts were counted on his body, and a number of bullets dropped out of his clothes and hat.

One word more. Cavalry standards at that period bore the Colonel's crest, or part of his armorial bearings. A Cavalry guidon of a Colonel Killigrew of the 8th Dragoons (now Hussars) is sculptured on his monument in Westminster Abbey, bearing an eagle, the Killigrew crest. The Black Horse standard bears an earl's coronet with a silver half-lion rampant rising from it. Yet Ligonier at Dettingen was plain Colonel John Ligonier, and the only arms he was entitled to were the French Ligonier family arms, a black bear with red claws and red tongue showing out of open jaws. The crest embroidered on the standard was not granted in the Herald's College until some months after Dettingen, where, at the close of the action, Ligonier was knighted, made knight-bachelor and K.B. He did not become an Earl and entitled to the coronet on the standard till 1767, twenty-four years after Dettingen. Yet the standard, like Caesar's wife, is of course above suspicion. It would be interesting to have an explanation of the genesis of the device.

#### THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR.

The second Royal Winter Fair opened its doors on Nov. 20th and continued until the 28th. The attendance and classes shown are both records for this country. It must be borne in mind, that, while the only interest we had in the Fair, was the Horse Show, it was only a part of the Fair.

To those interested in pure bred cattle, the stock exhibited was as important as the Horse Show to us. The Live Stock parades were very large and in them were the best stock in America. The Fair included Classes ranging from the largest steer in Canada to a Gold-Fish. The Black Fox exhibits were on the same large scale as Farm Stock.

The Horse Show was really the great attraction, and was so large

that it could not have been given in another place in Canada. The Coliseum ring is 287 feet by 100 feet, and, in some classes it appeared to be too crowded. The classes of Saddle Horses, Hunters, Jumpers and Officers' Chargers were very large and the competition very keen. The horses were of exceptional quality and conformation and while there were many horses which had been imported from the old country it was remarkable that many of the best were bred and trained in Canada. The Americans, army and civilian, were well represented in all classes. The former included the American Olympic Team. The American Army competitors were well mounted and gave an excellent account of themselves. They were organized, trained and rode as a team and were all true sportsmen. Major Barry deserved much credit for work in that direction. It is said that Toronto was the 7th show that the team attended this season, so it might be expected that they would do well. Amongst the other Americans, were many prominent horsemen, including Messrs. Hanley, Lehmann, Fuller, Hesse, Bontecou and Clothier, who were frequently in the prize money. Amongst the American entries the Canadian bred horse was conspicuous. The American Army team included one "Miss," now called "Miss America," which came from Sir Adam Beck's stable; Mr. Bontecou had another, while Mr. Lehmann had a very famous Canadian horse, Lansdowne, which used to be the property of H. N. Bate, Ottawa, a very old horse but still jumping well.

The Officers' Chargers Class was very large and competition keen as might be expected. The first and third prizes being awarded to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, while the second prize went to the U. S. Army.

In the Hunters and Jumping Classes, the stables of Lt. Col. H. C. Cox, Sir Clifford Sifton, A. E. Jarvis, J. Kilgour and Mrs. Read were represented by large entries, of high class horses, which upheld the honour of this Country.

There is one outstanding lesson from the Show and that is the Canadian Army can do with a few really good horses if the Canadian Officer is to compete in such fast company.

The disbandment of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Irish Free State took place last week. This step had been decided upon as a measure of retrenchment justified by the restoration of normal conditions in the country.

#### PURIFICATION OF CANTEENS SOCIETY.

The annual convention of the 'Purification of Canteens Society' was held in the Station Canteen on Wednesday, December 5th at 8 p.m. Cpl. Bentley was in the chair and was assisted by Cpl. Jennings and Trooper "Scowling." After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and Secretary Hargreaves had laid the "Book" down with an audible sigh of relief, President Bentley addressed the gathering:—"Gentlemen," he began, seeing you all here this evening, reminds me of that time when I was stationed at Halifax, some years ago, and had to issue stockings, long, black, to a number of fellows just like yourselves. I had indented for hair-oil on P.T.O. No. 9, and also for fur-lined chin-straps,—don't see? and was just going to have one on the quiet, it was half-past ten, don't see? when who should come up but Old Bill Brown. Speaking of Old Bill reminds me of the time when I first met him. He and I used to hang around a lot together. He's in an Insane Asylum now. But Bill was a funny fellow; he wore his hat on the top of his head and when he walked he had a funny way of putting one foot in front of the other, don't see? Well Bill and I went to a place one day and by the way, that reminds me of the time I took the transport to Ibervi—

Here, a dreadful commotion was heard and after President Bently had been forcibly ejected,—Cpl. Jennings arose:

"Fellow members of this most glorious society, now, that we have dispensed with these personal reminiscences, perhaps we can proceed with the evenin's business. During the past few weeks, as you know, I have been away." At this point some overzealous youth remarked—"Hear, hear."

"I would thank you if you refrained from expressing your opinions complimentary or otherwise, anyhow little boys should be seen and not heard," continued the speaker, glaring in the direction from which the voice emanated. "As I was saying, I have been away and in the course of my travels had occasion to visit a canteen in another part of the country and the state of things I found there was appalling, absolutely appalling. I am not exaggerating when I say that one can see at any time in that canteen, soldiers and cavalry men at that, leaning helplessly against the counter and swallowing copious draughts of Cocoa—Cocoa. Dash it all, I was never so disgusted in all my life. We have reason to be thankful that we are



His Master's "Vice".

more happily situated down here. I will now call upon my esteemed friend 'Bill' Hargreaves." Cpl. Jennings was assisted to his chair, amidst much applause. "Bill" Hargreaves' discourse was brief and pithy; he commenced:—"My friends, I know you all—better, far better than you know yourselves. I see you in your weaker moments, towards the end of the month and I also mae it my business to see you in your stronger ones. When I gaze on my "Good Book" and contemplate human weakness, as revealed therein, I grieve deeply. But when, at the month's commencement, you approach me with the light step and sunny smile—then I feel well repaid for my trouble. And so, I say with my friend George, we have a lot to be thankful for; let us show our grat-

itude by living up to those precepts for which our society stands and by our so doing, elevate ourselves, both in our own estimation as well as in others." (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned to a date to be fixed later.

A teacher in an elementary school had given lessons to an infants' class on the Ten Commandments. In order to test their memories she asked:

"Can any little child give me a Commandment containing only four words?"

A hand was raised immediately. "Well?" said the teacher.

"Keep off the grass," was the unexpected reply.

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Will Visit Here.—It is expected that the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will visit Canada in the spring, on his way back from India and Australia. It is said that his mission is of an informal nature.

Are Away.—Major W. B. Foster, M.C., formerly Brigade Major of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps, who has been living in Vancouver, B.C., left Canada on Nov. 24th, by the Cunard Liner "Antonia" for Paris, France, where he will join General R. Brutinel, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former G.O.C. of the C.M.G.C.

Colonel E. W. Sansom, D.S.O., commanding the Machine Gun Company of the R.C.R., Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and Captain J. K. Lawson of the same company, left Canada on November 23rd, by the S.S. Montrose. Colonel Sansom is going to attend the Staff College at Camberley, England, and Captain Lawson is en route to Quetta, India, to take the staff course there.

Still Deputy Minister.—It is announced that the appointment of Major General Sir Eugene Fiset, as Deputy Minister of the Department of National Defence, will not terminate until the end of the present fiscal year. Whilst Mr. G. J. Desbarats is acting deputy, it is currently reported that the position will be filled by the appointment of Mr. L. G. Vein, M.P.

Navy Prizes—The Royal Canadian navy now has at its disposal a prize fund for gunnery and other service competitions.

This fund, which consists of \$1,500.00, was raised in 1905 by private subscription in Canada for the purpose of providing gunnery prizes for H.M.S. "Dominion" in the Imperial navy. In 1919 the fund was transferred from M.M.S. "Dominion" to H.M.S. "Canada." As, however, the latter ship was sold in 1920 the Admiralty proposed that the fund should be applied to the use of H. M. Canadian ships.

Foghorn Passes.—There was genuine regret expressed in Ottawa, by all who knew him, when the word arrived of the death of Major Neil Macdonald, in Montreal. He had been in the city only the week before and had seen a number of his old friends and seemed in the pink of condition. He was a man of men and whilst some of his methods might bear a little on the rough side, yet he was a lovable person and one whose name will be mentioned for years

to come, whenever two or three start swapping stories about the late war.

Fast Mail Service.—The distance from St. Johns to Ottawa is about 140 miles, more or less. A new record in transportation of H.M. mails, between the two points was established last month, when a copy of The Goat took from the 17th to the 22nd of the month to go the distance. It is reported to have been delivered by native runner, he beating the train by a few hours.

Is Daddy Now.—All ranks of the P.L.D.G. are busy extending their congratulations to Lieut. Col. L. P. Sherwood, the popular Commanding Officer, upon the birth of a lusty young trumpeter. The happy event happened on the 27th November. Three hearty cheers, Liv.

Winter Work.—The P.L.D.G. are at present mapping out an extensive program of work for the coming winter and spring. The Hotchkiss troops will do their winter work under the instruction of the Musketry Officer and it is intended that an instructor from the R.C.D. will come down to give the officers and N.C.O.'s a general brush up. A provisional school will be established at Pembroke for the benefit of the squadron detachment that is stationed there. The regiment have a team in the garrison baseball league which is captained by R.S.M. W. Doxey. There is also an inter-squadron league.

More Swank.—The discovery of a lot of obsolete rifle slings in white buff, has proved of value. The P.L.D.G. are now in possession of these and white brow bands are being made for use on escorts and state occasions.

Emma Gees Drill.—The Machine Gunners, under command of Major R. G. Simmonds, M.C., have commenced their winter work and are hard at it every week at the Drill Hall.

Poor Encouragement.—For a city the size of the Capital, Ottawa has the poorest accommodation for its garrison of any city in Canada. The present Drill Hall was built in 1873, when the military force consisted of one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. Now the garrison consists of one cavalry regiment with headquarters, one Brigade of Field Artillery, one Signal Co., one Engineer Co., two Infantry regiments, one A.S.C. Co., one Machine Gun Co., one F.A. Unit and one General Hospital. The units are scattered all over the

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map as the present relic cannot attempt to house them all. It is heated by four stoves, that were presented to the Ordnance Corps about the time of the battle of Hastings, and they have been doing steady duty ever since. They are guaranteed to heat anyone standing six feet away, but anyone outside of that distance stands a damn poor chance. Anyone wishing to confer a lasting favor on the units of the Ottawa garrison, will kindly provide themselves with a couple of barrels of coal oil and a few matches. We will see that the fire alarm system is put on the bum for the event.

Drummond Burn.—A popular soldier and well known business man, passed suddenly the end of November, in the person of Captain Drummond Burn, of the Signals, and only son of Sir George Burn, former president of the Bank of Ottawa. Captain Burn had a good record overseas and was only sick for a few days, pneumonia being the cause. He was 30 years of age. Capt. Burn was brother-in-law of Capt. J. E. H. Tidswell, R.C.D., who was attached the Cavalry Barracks for some time.

Beating the Barrier.—A party of three officers of the Ottawa garrison had an adventure the other evening that caused them no little

anxiety for a few minutes. They had been having a few snifters at Henry's, before going home after a hard and arduous day at Headquarters, and about a quarter to six one suddenly remembered that he had promised to bring home a bottle to friend wife. They all piled into a car, belonging to one of the bunch and while on their way to the vendors, the other two decided that they might as well get one also. The three made their purchases and started for Ottawa via the Interprovincial Bridge. As they swung off Main Street, a high powered car, that had been on the opposite side of the street, got under way. This fact was noted by one of party. They swung onto the bridge and the same warrior again looking astern saw the car still in rear. There was no place to turn and it was a case of beating it for the dry and arid wastes of Ontario. The soldiers put on a burst of speed that made the steel work on the bridge rattle and when the Ottawa side was reached, the big car was two hundred yards in rear. Down under the tracks they swung and up the grade by the Printing Bureau. They turned to the right to take Majors Hill Park with the Big Six roaring after them by a scant hundred yards. The intention was to

double down Rideau to Sussex and back over the bridge again to the hospitable arms of Quebec, but the fates were against them. Down by the Chateau, a heavy truck coming from the basement entrance of the hotel, appeared and stalled right square in the middle of the fairway. The footpaths were crowded with people going home and Woods Building Brainworkers were forced to come to a dead stop. Before there was a chance to jump and run for it, the big car slid alongside. The voice of a well known Ottawa barrister came cheerily out of the night.

"Well old timer, why the hectic haste, one would think you had a crock on you."

"Ssh Shush," from the soldiers, "So we have."

"Same here," responded the legal light, as the big truck pulled ahead, and he stepped on the gas.

New Years.—Whilst Christmas will not receive very much attention from the units of the Ottawa garrison, the various messes, both officers and sergeants, are making arrangements for the New Year's reception. The past New Years' was the most successful since the war and it is the intention that the coming one will exceed that. The

action of the officers of the Hull Regiment in refraining to open until the afternoon, last time, gave all the officers a chance to visit the city units, before proceeding over the various bridges to where the jolly sportsmen of Girard's Own were holding forth the cheery greetings of the day.

Entertained the Sergeants.—The esprit de corps that has always characterized the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, was furthered on the evening of the 10th instant, when the sergeants of the regiment were the guests of the officers at a jolly sing song and smoking concert at regimental headquarters. Lieut. Col. Sherwood and all officers of the regiment were present and Regimental Sergt. Major Bill Doxey (soon to be W.O. Class 1) and his confreres were given a jolly wet time. Cards were indulged in and speeches made by various of the officers and N.C.O.'s.

Among those who dropped in during the evening were Colonel J. R. Munro, O.C. 2nd Mounted Brigade and Major F. B. Inkster, Brigade Major. The meeting broke up in time to enable the crowd to sneak in with the milkman. A pleasant time was had and enjoyed by all, notwithstanding the dryness of Ontario.

Christmas Litany.—From gift neckties, monogrammed handkerchiefs, fancy sox, cigars, home made hooch, plum pudding, mince pie, jewellers' pipes, dry dinners, dry dances, dry parties of any kind, urgent telephones from budding municipal candidates, urgent letters from District Headquarters, friends who ask you to bring them a bottle over the bridge, useless junk of any kind, forget-me-not Christmas cards, hand knitted bed room slippers, fancy cigarette holders, fancy pouches, cigar lighters, cigar cutters, pocket combs, collapsible cups, pocket knives without a corkscrew, books by Oliver Curwood, books by Harold Bell Wright, any other kind of frozen north books, badly mixed cocktails, badly mixed drinks of any kind, and all other abominations and desolations, Good Lord deliver us.

Merry Christmas.—On behalf of the old guard at Ottawa I wish all ranks of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and all ex-members, a jolly good Christmas tide and may the bottle never be empty.

The Vulgar Fraction—The average size of the British family, according to statistics, is 4.13. The fraction probably stands for the husband.—Toronto Telegram.

## MONARCH BOTTLING WORKS

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Thomas Meighen in  
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**"THE GREEN GODDESS"**  
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## The Letter Box.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., "A" Squadron R.C.D., from Lt. Col. F. Gilman, D.S.O., Officer Commanding The Royal Canadian Dragoons:

"It is desired to express great appreciation of the efforts and good sportsmanship of Major Caldwell, Mr. Hammond and the other ranks who attended and competed at the Horse Show in Toronto. Several very creditable performances were made and these, together with other good impressions left behind have undoubtedly gone far towards not only stimulating public interest in the Squadron under your command but in the Regiment and the Permanent Force as a whole. The attitude, manner and conduct of all ranks has been outstandingly sportsman-like and above reproach, and it is with the greatest pleasure that this letter is written, only regretting that the material in the way of horses of the Permanent Force makes it, with extremely few exceptions, impossible to compete evenly with the other exhibitors at such a Horse Show as closed here last night."

"Please convey to the Officers and Other Ranks the sincerest thanks of all ranks at this Station, of their efforts."

The following is an extract of the letter forwarded to the Commanding Officer, The Royal Canadian Dragoons, by Major D. B. Bowie, D.S.O., in reply to the above:

"Your letter expressing great appreciation of the efforts and good sportsmanship of the Officers and Other Ranks, who attended the Royal Winter Horse Show in Toronto received with thanks.

"I am expressing not only my own opinion, but the opinion of everyone at St. Johns, when I say that our representatives from "A" Sqn., went up to Toronto imbued with the spirit, not so much of winning prizes, but to make a good showing and giving all ranks of our sister Squadron as well as the general public an idea of the standard we try to maintain at this Station.

"I am extremely glad that the Officers and men who were lucky enough to be chosen to represent "A" Sqn., were able to receive the kind remarks which you have been good enough to express in your letter of Nov. 29th, 1923. I only hope that if we have been able to benefit in any way, the Regiment or the Permanent Force, our visit has not been in vain, and at any future date I can only hope that

other representatives may follow the good example set by the detachment of "A" Sqn. at the Toronto Horse Show in 1923.

"Please tell all our comrades at Stanley Barracks that their hospitality and good wishes will long be remembered and will go far to bind the two Squadrons and cement the feeling of esprit-de-corps which is so essential to the success of the Regiment."

## Old Comrades.

The following list contains the names of the Old Comrades residing in Military District No. ::-

Capt. W. G. Williams, 417 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Que.

Pte. A. Bazinet, 123 City Hall Avenue, Montreal.

Pte. H. C. Brennan, 2446 20th Avenue, Rosemount, Montreal.

Pte. W. E. Baxter, 2348 Waverly Street, Montreal.

Pte. M. Birkett, 64 First Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal.

Pte. G. A. Cannon, Farnham, Que.

Pte. J. Davis, 239 St. George St. Montreal.

S/Sgt. Fall, F., 114 Laurier Ave. Montreal.

Pte. Gale, J. B., 108 Belvedere Street, Sherbrooke, Que.

L/Cpl. W. A. Harper, 2654a St. Urbain Street, Montreal.

Pte. W. H. Haire, G.P.O., Montreal.

Pte. A. Hubbard, 9 Main Street, Connaught Park, Montreal.

Pte. R. H. Jalbert, 20 Windsor St., Sherbrooke, Que.

Pte. J. A. Kerr, 1177 Cote St. Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace.

Pte. N. Levitt, 3308 Clark St., Montreal.

Pte. F. Lovell, 301 Ontario St., Montreal.

Pte. J. Mellock, General Delivery, Montreal.

Pte. E. Monette, Pointe aux Trembles, Que.

Pte. E. E. Pare, 360 Dorchester Street, Montreal.

Pte. J. E. Ryan, Allumette Island, Que.

Pte. J. J. Scanlon, c/o J. H. Barrowdale, Lacolle, Que.

Cpl. Searle, C. A., Valleyfield, Que.

Pte. E. W. Shepherd, G.P.O., Montreal.

Pte. H. J. Sloan, 2319 Hutchinson Street, Montreal.

Pte. W. H. Atkinson, 867a De St. Vallier St., St. Denis, Que.

Pte. S. J. Martin, 249 Union Ave., Montreal.

Pte. N. S. Burton, 511 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Pte. E. Good, 475 La Salle Road, Verdun, Que.

Col. E. A. Williams, Harbour

Commission, Montreal.

Col. W. H. Muirhead, O.B.E., 109 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Major J. Smeaton, 8 Oakfield Avenue West, Montreal.

Mr. W. McGlaughlin, 62 Wolseley Avenue, Montreal.

Mr. C. A. Harflett, Whitlock Golf Club, Hudson, Que.

Mr. J. F. K. Fowler, 212 Laurier Avenue West, Montreal.

Mr. S. A. R. Tyner, c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Mr. H. Brennan, Victoria Street, Montreal.

Mr. P. O'Heir, 1417 Papineau Avenue, Montreal.

Mr. R. W. McNeil, 414 Lindsay Bldg., Montreal.

Mr. D. R. T. Millar, 2341 Mance Street, Montreal.

Mr. F. W. Powell, 4100 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal.

Mr. Geo. Oakes, G.P.O., Montreal.

Should there be any change in the above addresses, we would be grateful if the members would let us know so that the list may be kept up to date.

When the train drew into the station of a certain town, all the windows open to catch a breath of air, an innocent-looking man appeared around the corner of the station, carrying a basket on his arm. Hurrying to the window of a smoking compartment he exhibited a black quart bottle which he had taken from the basket, and with a knowing wink said:

"Any gent like to buy a bottle of nice ice-cold tea?"

He sold every bottle, but concluded each sale with: "Better wait till the train has pulled out before you take a drink, you know, for I don't want any trouble."

The train pulled out, and the man was making off when an observer bystander asked him why he had requested the purchasers to wait until the train had started before taking a drink.

"Because," he said, with a sly wink, "them bottles all contained ice-cold tea."

A young woman called at a post office in a provincial town and inquired bashfully if there was a letter for her.

"Business or love letter?" asked the clerk, jokingly.

"Business," was the blushing reply.

As no letter could be found, she took her departure, but at the door turned and came back.

"Please," she said falteringly, "would you mind looking among the love letters?"

## "B" Squadron News, Toronto.

### Address of Old Comrade.

W. H. Hinton, 67 Gilmore Ave.,  
West Toronto, Ont.

Extract from "The Evening  
Telegram," dated 28/11/23:

**Are Not Our Own Soldierly Dragoons Nulli Secundus?—Praise For Our Native Regiment.**

Editor, Evening Telegram:

Sir,—On more than one occasion I have noticed the wonderful smartness of our Royal Canadian Dragoons. I must once more spring smartly to the salute, for their musical ride at the Winter Show was a credit to the command, the instructor, and the troopers, and they richly deserved the enthusiasm displayed by the onlookers. It is a great pity that we do not see more of this regiment.

As one of your correspondents once remarked, they are hidden away almost as if we were ashamed of them, and this should not be, for the R.C.D.'s are one of the finest cavalry regiments under the Union Jack, and that's no small praise.

—4th Batt., Suffolk Regt.

### MAJOR TIMMIS' ENTRY.

**General Toby Awarded Red Ribbon, Defeating Crack Competitors From Across the Border.**

Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Nov. 21.—Another international event featured the afternoon programme of the horse show at the Coliseum, in which Canadian officers competed against U.S. representatives in the class for officers' chargers. For this contest the Americans entered their four outstanding performers, Allahmande, Dynamite, Tango Dance and Keg.

Pitted against the visitors were many of the best known local military riders, including Major Walter Rawlinson, Capt. "Dick" Paton, Major R. W. Timmis and Major Aemilius Jarvis, Jr. Points were awarded equally for conformation and cavalry manners, and Major-General Lessard, who, with Robert Graham, judged the competition, saw to it that each entry went through its paces in pukka cavalry style.

### Lady Bird a Star Actor.

The contest gave the audience an opportunity of contrasting the different methods of schooling as practiced in the armies of the rival nations, and it was noticeable that

the U.S. horses obeyed knee dictation more readily than the Canadian, with the exception of Ladybird, Capt. Paton, M.C., up, which behaved perfectly.

Major Timmis' finely schooled brown gelding, General Toby looked the ideal type of his class and readily obeyed every parade movement which he was directed to do.

After a minute inspection of appointments, the judges awarded the first ribbon to Major Timmis, who thus had the honor of being the first Canadian competitor to annex premier honors in an International contest at the show. Second honors fell deservedly to Tango Dance of the U.S. cavalry, and third to Mickey, shown by Major E. L. Caldwell, Royal Cavalry School, St. Johns, Que.

It was a great pleasure to "B" Squadron to have Major Caldwell and Lieut. Hammond staying with us during the Horse Show.

**"B" Squadron results of the Horse Show:—**

Officers' Charges Class—General Toby, ridden by Major R. S. Timmis, D.S.O., 1st prize.

N.C.O.'s and Troopers Saddle Class—Mickey, ridden by Sgt. Sayger, 1st Prize.

Jumping Class—Tpr. Wynn ("B" 8), 4th prize.

Lieuts. Hammond and Chadwick both made a clean performance in the Officers' Jumping Competition, but down in the run off.

The Toronto Hunt Club had 38 contestants; Dandy came in the first four in the jumping score, but lost on conformation. General Toby was placed in the first six.

In the Novice Heavy Weight Hunters, General Toby was placed fourth.

In the Best Trained Saddle Horses, General Toby was chosen amongst the first five, whilst Lieut. Hammond's Polly made an excellent performance. Mr. J. J. Dixon decided to give the ribbons to the Saddle Type and not the Hunter Type, although the conditions made no mention of type being taken into account.

Major Timmis' Lady Betty was placed fourth in the Amateur Saddle Horses under 15.2.

We were very glad to see Major Caldwell win third in the charger class. Toronto horse lovers generally, were most kind in expressing appreciation of the performances of the R.C.D. entries, most of them fully realizing that one cannot expect much with a government horse when competing against such high priced animals.

The Colonel Commandant M.D. No. 2, made an inspection of Bar-

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racks, etc., on Friday the 7th instant.

Extract from letter from the manager Royal Winter Fair:—

The President and Directors through the Manager of The Royal Winter Fair have written to the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Dragoons to congratulate him on the excellence of the perform-

ance by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, which was undoubtedly a big feature of the recent most successful Fair.

All Officers and Other Ranks of the Royal Canadian Dragoons stationed at Toronto wish their comrades of "A" Squadron stationed at St. Johns, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

## KINDNESS TO BRITISH PRISONERS BRINGS REWARD TO THIS PRUSSIAN.

Sergt.-Major Willie Hatzmann is Brought to Toronto from Germany by Soldiers He Once Befriended During War.

Under the caption—"One Good Turn"—we published in the May issue of "The Goat", an article describing the treatment of British prisoners of war at the "Camp of Despair," at Bateau, until Under Officer Willy Hatzmann took over charge. Then on being recalled to duty, at the front, the prisoners, of whom Trooper Harry Deacon, "C" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was one, drew up a letter which stated how well they had been treated by Hatzmann and appealed to any Allied Troops into whose hands he might fall, to treat him well in return. The following is the outcome:—

Toronto, Nov. 10 (Special)—The Telegram publishes the following story which tells of an interesting post-war development:

Kindness to British prisoners in a German prison camp has rewarded Sergt.-Major Willie Hatzmann, a Prussian cavalryman, in a way that is, perhaps, unique among all the incidents of the war. Hatzmann is now in Toronto, having been brought here from his home in Lubeck, near Hamburg, by the soldiers whom he saved from starvation.

Trooper Harry Deacon, of the R.C.D.'s, has been the central figure in this little post-war drama. Hatzmann is his host for a few days before he goes to a job that has been found for him in surroundings that will not embarrass him. Deacon and the other benefactors of the German soldier are guarding him with jealous care against obnoxious attention from people who have no love for Germans of any kind. The Telegram was permitted to interview Hatzmann only after a most formally extracted pledge that nothing would be said that would injure Hatzmann, or give away his future place of residence.

### Saved British Lives.

"This chap was one of the cleanest, whitest men I ever met, and so say all the others who were in prison camp with me," said Trooper Deacon. "If it were not for him many of us who survived would never have left Germany alive. He was the friend of British soldiers at the time when friendship was needed, and instead

of having him subjected to offence we want to have life in this country made agreeable for him. Nobody hates the Germans worse than we who were prisoners, but Hatzmann was the kind of an enemy that any soldier would honor."

### Under Mueller First.

Trooper Deacon and Trooper Bert Heywood, who is living on Lansdowne avenue at present, were both captured in the Great German push of March, 1918. Donald Rennie, a Scotch signalling sergeant, who is living on Huron street, was also a prisoner at the camp at Flavy-le-Martelle, where Hatzmann was senior N.C.O., behind the German lines in France. Previous to being in this camp they had suffered under Capt. Hans Mueller, the notorious brutal prison camp commander, who was sentenced to six months after the war for his brutality to prisoners, and was later reported to have committed suicide.

### Took Risk Himself.

The prisoners were literally worked to death. So little and such poor food was given them that they could not have survived long had they not been moved to Flavy, where Willie Hatzmann aided them. His assistance was given at grave personal risk to himself. On various nights he took a group of the prisoners out of camp under cover of darkness to a potato field and allowed them to steal food supplies and then smuggled them back into camp. One night a sentry discovered them and Hatzmann threatened to shoot the sentry if he shot the English prisoners. He would draw extra rations whenever he could find an excuse for doing so and give them to his charges.

### Sang to Prisoners.

When the prisoners arrived at his camp they were filthy for lack of bath. He obtained water and what clean clothing he could for them and prevented the spread of dysentery from which many had died. One young English lad, named Snape, was in critical condition, and Hatzmann, when he had got the other German guards away out of sight, would carry this boy on his back across the river to where a humane German doctor would give him treatment. At other times, Hatzmann, who has a beautiful voice, would sing to the prisoners at night when the other guards were away.

### Was Captured Himself.

He himself was a prisoner of the Russian Cossacks for a few days

and tasted bitter treatment. He and another German soldier were taken behind the Russian lines and put into a large hall, all their clothing except their underwear being taken from them. They were left there for 48 hours without food, at the end of which time they concluded that the Cossacks intended to let them starve and that they might as well make a break for it. Accordingly they jumped from a second storey window without being injured and made a bolt for freedom. They hid behind a lumber pile until dark and then swam a river under the fire of sentries. They were separated and Hatzmann reached the German lines. Shortly afterward the Germans advanced over the same country and found the other man with his arms and legs cut off.

### Prayers Saved Him.

"I prayed and asked him why he did not put his trust in God," said Hatzmann. "He would say that his revolver, which he had still, was his god and that he trusted it. I believe my prayers saved me."

When Hatzmann was removed from the camp at Flavy-le-Martelle to another camp the British prisoners drew up a letter in which they declared how well they had been treated. They appealed to any allied soldiers into whose hands Hatzmann might fall to treat him well in return. The letter was signed by every prisoner in camp. When Hatzmann went from there to a camp where French prisoners were held the Poilus wrote a translation of the English letter on the reverse side to the effect that they had received kind treatment at his hands and attached all their signatures.

### Brought Him Out.

Last spring Hatzmann forwarded this letter to Mr. Deacon in Toronto, and told of how he was in straightened circumstances. Mr. Deacon communicated with others whose names were signed and various returned soldiers who were interested in the case. They sent money to help Hatzmann in Lubeck and finally sent him the money to come out to Canada.

Hatzmann was wounded three times. Although far from being the usual brutal Prussian "non-com" he must have been an excellent soldier in order to attain the rank he had in a cavalry regiment. He always hated militarism and the thought of war, but had no choice under the German form of conscription. He fervently declares now that he hopes all war is done with.

The Telegram had to converse with him through an interpreter. He is an extremely modest, even shy, man. He feels sensitive about his position in Canada and suffers keenly any expression of enmity. He asks only to be allowed to make a living under the wonderfully prosperous conditions of this country compared to the ruin and chaos of his own. He hopes to make enough money to bring his bride out some time next summer.

### Just Humanitarianism.

"I don't want Canadians to think I had any motive other than Christian humanity in my conduct toward the British prisoners," said Hatzmann, through the interpreter, "it never occurred to me that I would be benefited by it in future. I am a lover of my fellow man, and as such I could not be otherwise than decent to these fellows who were suffering so much."

### THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS.

#### One Mother's Homage at the Nation's Shrine.

##### A CENOTAPH CAMEO.

The old lady with the medals arrived in good time for the ceremony at the Cenotaph.

She was one of the first there—with her little black bonnet insecurely pinned to a wisp of grey hair and a bunch of violets held lightly in a work-roughened hand.

"Violets," she told a policeman, "are such pretty things and so cheap—and it seems right, somehow, because my Dick used to sell 'em just at the corner of Whitehall."

She kept well to the front when the crowds began to arrive. Her friend the policeman kept a place for her.

As a reward she told him all about Dick and herself and the lady she worked for, and the baby next door. And she told him how this was her first visit to the Cenotaph because it was a Sunday, which was her only day off in the week.

Dick, it appears, was her only son, who had been missing since 1915. He had supported her with his flower-selling, and she had been obliged to work hard ever since.

### His Medals.

"But I've got his medals," she said, pointing to a row of three on her breast, "and they do shine lovely now I've polished 'em, don't they?"

The policeman agreed, but as the hour drew nearer eleven he became



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less communicative and more official, and the old lady with the medals was left to her own thoughts.

She watched the Prince, handsome and grave, place his wreath at the shrine, and she gave him that smile, so wistful and tender, which all mothers give to stalwart young men with clear and kindly eyes.

"God bless him," said said, "and God bless my Dick, too."

Up to that point she was, indeed, quite a cheerful old lady. Her eyes shone as brightly as her medals, glinting in the winter's sun.

**Tears.**

But when the Two Minutes' Silence began her withered lips began to tremble a little, and when it ended she was crying openly with sobs in her throat that made the policeman search desperately in that awkward pocket where he always kept his handkerchief.

Then from the very heart of that great multitude the hymn, "O God our help in ages past," swelled up and the old lady broke down utterly.

Vainly she tried to hold her head up against her bitter sorrow, and every time it beat her down and humbled her.

"Oh, Dick!" she cried, "I'm a coward. I ain't worthy to wear your medals. Oh, Dick! I have tried hard to bear it. Oh, God, why did you take him? It wasn't fair. I loved him so."

She stumbled towards the high, white Cenotaph and placed her bunch of violets at its base. Then she straightened her rounded shoulders and looked up at it with streaming eyes, forcing her mouth to smile.

"But you ought to be proud. Dick, as I am," she quavered, "that all these fine ladies and gentlemen have come with flowers for your memory. I always knew it was you, Dick. I always knew it."



**ANNUAL ROAD RACE, "A"  
SQUADRON R.C.D.**

The annual road race, for the Cup presented by the Y.M.C.A., was held on Wednesday afternoon Nov. 14th under the following conditions:

The starting point was the Barrack Gate from where all the competitors ran to the rendez-vous at the lane leading Eastward to Iberville station, keeping the old McGinnis property on the left. The rendez-vous was marked with a Union Jack. Fifteen men per Troop had to report at the rendezvous before the troop could start. The course was the Lane leading Eastward to Iberville Station, thence from the station (C.P.R.) across country to the Trinity Protestant Church; west to the main Iberville-Richelieu Road; Iberville; Gouin Bridge; Richelieu St. to Barrack Gate.

Points were awarded:—First, 50 points; second 49 points; third 48 points, and so on to the Thirtieth man in who received 21 points. The Thirty-first man and the following, received 2 points if within 5 minutes of the leading man's time and 1 point if within 10 minutes of the leader's time. Prizes were granted to the first six men home and there was also a troop prize for the First and Second of each troop, if not already in the first six.

The race was run on an ideal day the course was good, except for the part which the competitors had to cover across country, this was very soft and made the going

particularly heavy; a few runners got lost, thus losing time. Result:

First—1st Troop—466 points.  
Second—3rd Troop—317 points.  
Third—2nd Troop—269 points.

The winners of the first six places were:—Trooper Lawrence (3rd Troop); Trooper Phillips (1st Troop); Trooper Adams, J. (1st Troop); Trooper Mercier (3rd Troop); Trooper Newby (1st Troop); Trooper Duffy (1st Troop).

The winners of the Troop prizes were Tpr. E. R. Barrie, Cpl. R. Harris, 2nd Troop.

Trooper Lawrence ran the course in 32 minutes.

**FINAL  
N.C.O's and Men's Billiard Handicap.**

Trooper McKerrol defeated Trooper "Sailor" Lawrence in the final by the narrow margin of 5 points, after a very close and hard fought game. Lawrence, giving McKerrol a handicap of 10 points, led for the greater part of the game, but, McKerrol later cut the lead down with some good breaks and ended with a groggy run-out. McKerrol chose as his prize, a Billiard Cue with case, presented by Sgt. "Bill" Hargreaves, and "Sailor" got the Cup presented by the Brunswick Balke Collender Co.

**THE CENTENARY OF FUGBY FOOTBALL.**

Rugby football celebrated its centenary last month, on the

ground where the foundation of the modern game was laid—the historic Close of Rugby School—by a game played for the first time in the history of Rugby football, between a combined team of English and Welsh Internationals and a combined team of Scottish and Irish Internationals. England and Wales won by two goals, two dropped kicks and a try (21 points) to two goals and two tries (16 points).

In one sense it is a misnomer to refer to this event as a centenary of the game. It has been played at least since A.D. 180, although not under its present name.

When William Webb Ellis, then a fine athletic youth eighteen years of age, "with a fine disregard for the rules of football, as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it," he was merely rediscovering and applying an old phase of the game.

Handling the ball and running forward with it had been abandoned as highly dangerous in consequence of the mediaeval practice of permitting an unlimited number of players on each side.

Prior to 1823 football much resembled the modern Association game, with this difference—a player could catch the ball in the air or after its first bounce and run backward towards his own goal as far as he pleased. His opponents could only advance to the spot at which it had been picked up, and the ball was not brought into play again until the catcher, or a colleague of his, had taken a free kick.

The innovation for which young Ellis was responsible was running forward with the ball in his hands. Those familiar with the older rules condemned the practice of carrying the ball as unfair, and only here and there were found those with sufficient vision to appreciate the possibilities of the new tactics.

Only gradually did handling in

its restricted sense receive sanction. It was endured at Rugby as a freakish introduction, that was not desirable to encourage. More than ten years passed before running forward with the ball obtained the status of a customary practice. Complete legislation did not follow until Thomas Hughes, Tom Brown, of the Schooldays—was captain of Bigside in 1841-42, and it was finally incorporated into the rules about 1846.

But before then the game was being played at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Youths going up from Rugby carried their "school games" traditions with them, and their missionary work proved very effective. "Running-in" added a delicious spice to the game, and hand-to-hand passing was found to make the sport so much quicker, enjoyable and even spectacular, that it grew to be generally practised until it reached its zenith some twenty years ago.

The brilliant Welsh sides of that period supplemented by the wonderful New Zealanders of 1905, showed English players possibilities hitherto hardly dreamt of in relation to the game, and two men who have done more than any others to revolutionize play in England learnt the lesson to the full, W. J. A. Davies, one of the greatest captains England has ever had, and his splendid partner, C. A. Kershaw. It was a sight for the Gods to see this combination in action, their like will not be seen again, and no one could have conceived a more dramatic farewell to the game than that of the International Centenary—when they made their last appearance together at half-back.

#### HOCKEY NOTES.

Our hockey prospects for the coming season promise to be very bright. We have last year's squad intact with one exception, namely Tpr. Harmer. Harmer took his discharge last spring, and his loss will be keenly felt; he was without a doubt a hard worker and a steady man at centre, but lacked the ability to follow in and score. We have several recruits who came to us with previous hockey reputations and with the improvement that we naturally expect from last year's spares, we hope to be able to furnish substitutes without weakening the strength of the team. The transfer of Major Nordheimer from Toronto to St. Johns will give us an additional goaler of long experience, and his knowledge of the finer points of the game should be of great advantage to us in our training. Of the players on last year's team, it will be noticed

that most of them have done their bit towards increasing the average weight of the team, "Slim" Durnford can hardly be described as "slim," and McKerrol and Barker have both put on a few odd pounds. The squad has gone into training, and are spending an hour in the gym each day under the guidance of Cpl. Harris. Tpr. Durnford has been unanimously elected captain for this season, and the honour is well deserved; this will be his fifth year playing hockey with the Regiment, in 1920 he played for "B" Sqn. and for the last three years with "A" Sqn.

We are again entering in the St. Johns City Hockey League, which will be composed of the same four teams as last season, namely, Singers, Champlains, Knights of Columbus and "A" Sqn. R.C.D. We also hope for a large number of friendly games with our military rivals, "D" Coy. The R.C.R., The McGill C.O.T.C., The Victoria Rifles and others.

Mr. L. Hebert has been elected President of the St. Johns City Hockey League, vice M. P. P. Sabourin, who has so ably filled that office for the past two years.

The following is the proposed schedule of the St. Johns City Hockey League:

Wednesday, Dec. 26th—Champlain vs. K. of C.

Sunday, Dec. 30th—R.C.D. vs. Singer.

Wednesday, Jan. 2nd—K. of C. vs. R.C.D.

Sunday, Jan. 6th—Singer vs. Champlain.

Wednesday, Jan. 9th—Champlain vs. R.C.D.

Sunday, Jan. 13th—Singer vs. K. of C.

Wednesday, Jan. 16th—Singer vs. R.C.D.

Sunday, Jan. 20th—K. of C. vs. Champlain.

Wednesday, Jan. 23rd—Champlain vs. Singer.

Sunday, Jan. 27th—R.C.D. vs. K. of C.

Wednesday, Jan. 30th—R.C.D. vs. Champlain.

Monday, Feb. 4th—Champlain vs. K. of C.

Friday, Feb. 8th—K. of C. vs. Singer.

Monday, Feb. 11th—R.C.D. vs. Singer.

Friday, Feb. 15th—K. of C. vs. R.C.D.

Monday, Feb. 18th—Singer vs. Champlain.

Friday, Feb. 22nd—Champlain vs. R.C.D.

Monday, Feb. 25th—Singer vs. K. of C.

Sunday games will start at 3 p.m. Other games at 8.30 p.m.

The following is a list of the players, and their numbers of "A" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons Hockey Team, as registered with the St. Johns Hockey League:

- 1.—Captain Drury.
- 2.—Tpr. Mercier.
- 3.—Tpr. Kelly.
- 4.—Tpr. McKerral.
- 5.—Tpr. Rowe.
- 6.—Tpr. Durnford.
- 7.—Major Nordheimer.
- 8.—Cpl. Barker.
- 9.—L/Cpl. Stanyer.
- 10.—Tpr. Boucher.
- 11.—L/Cpl. Greene.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Congratulations to the Royal Military College on winning the Intermediate Inter-Collegiate Rugby Football Championship, and also the Dominion Intermediate Championship.

#### Bran Mash.

The parrot had been naughty and hurt the baby. This made the mistress so angry that she threw the bird under the bed, where it remained in disgrace.

When the husband came home he inquired for the bird, and was told that it was under the bed.

As he crawled in after it the bird inquired: "Hallot, what have you done?"

A raw recruit was doing "sentry-go" for the first time.

"Has the colonel passed this way?" the sergeant-major inquired of him.

"Haven't seen no one," was the reply.

Twice again was the same question put to him, and a similar reply given. Just before the time for the sentry to be relieved, he noticed a figure moving in the semi-darkness, and in his excitement he forgot his orders, and shouted, "Hi, who are you?"

"I'm the colonel," came the reply.

"Oh, you're the colonel, are you?" he said. "By Jove, you're in for it! The sergeant-major has

been shouting all over the place for you for the last two hours."

Jacques had not been over from France very long and did not know the language very well, so when he wanted to know the meaning of a word he went to his friend Hodges. One day he came and asked:

"What is him a pole bear?"

"You mean a polar bear? That's an animal that's up in the north, lives on the ice and eats fish."

"I will not be heem! I will not be heem!" cried Jacques excitedly.

"My dear fellow," said Hodges, "no one wants you to be a polar bear."

"But yes, monsieur," answered Jacques; the man next door he die, and ze neighbors say will I be pole bear. But live on ice and eat fish —nevaire!"

A thrifty Scot who lived in a house numbered 12 in the street, moved into No. 11 in another street.

He took No. 12 from his door; it was in fine plain figures and was luminous, and he could not bear to waste it.

He pondered long how to use it up, and at last struck a brilliant idea. (He nailed up the number with an addition—although really it was a subtraction—and over his new residence now appears "12—11!"

Two English soldiers sat in a French cafe with a plate of ham before each of them. They both sniffed significantly, and seemed reluctant to start the meal.

"Bit 'igh, ain't it?" said one.

"It is that," agreed the other; "it's 'igh 'am, very 'igh 'am."

"Tell 'em so," said the first.

"No—you," said the second. "You can talk the language."

"Orl right, I'll tell him," said the first. "Hi, garçon," he yelled.

The waiter came up.

"Je suis," said the soldier, pointing to his plate. "Très je suis."

If there was one thing more than another that Brown hated it was to be "caught." As a consequence he was very suspicious of any deed or word the meaning of which he could not immediately understand.

Once when he visited a menagerie he had an interesting chat with one of the keepers, and as he was about to leave the man asked, "By the way, sir, have you seen our black-faced antelope?"

"No," he replied stiffly. "May I ask with whom your black-faced aunt eloped?"

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